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Indiana a Doubtful State.

Indiana, which used to be regularly
in the "doubtful" column—they do like
to play politics out there—has, since the
election of Cleveland, been quite
reliably Republican. Increasingly so, one
might say; for while it gave McKinley a
plurality of 18,000 the first time, it gave
him 26,000 in 1900, and it gave Roosevelt
94,000 in 1904. The fact that Fairbanks
was on the ticket the last time doubtless
helped much.

There has always been a fair amount of
sterling Democratic sentiment in Indiana,
and the State has a very large negro vote
and a large labor vote, which, owing to
the actions of Mr. D. M. Parry when he
was president of the Manufacturers' As-
sociation, was lined up almost solidly
against "the powers that be." The New
York Post, which has an able correspondent
at Indianapolis, is informed that there
are many Republicans in Indiana
who have expressed themselves as in
favor of Bryan, and the general discontent
with the rule of the Republicans is pretty
fairly expressed by one who is thus
quoted:

"After seven years of Roosevelt, Bryan doesn't
seem any more. The Senate is Republican, and
don't think Bryan would upset conditions any more
than Roosevelt has. Moreover, I think the time
has come for a protest against the policies and
tendencies of government which have become fa-
miliar to us all, as exemplified during the past two
or three years at Washington."

Other Indiana Democrats express dis-
satisfaction, and declare that the Federal
government should attend only to the
things that the State governments cannot
efficiently control. One Republican who
says this goes on:

"I think that the national government should
have a minimum amount of power over the business
and commerce of the country, and everybody that
I know up and down the Mississippi Valley agrees
with me. Missouri went Republican four years ago,
but there is not a chance in the world that she
will repeat the performance this year."

Another thing that makes Indiana a
bit doubtful this year is the fact that the
Democratic have nominated in Thomas R.
Marshall a very strong man for governor.
The New York Post's correspondent
designates his opponent as "an average
politician of the routine type," and
recalls the fact that Watson is said to
have told President Roosevelt that if Taft
were nominated he (Watson) could not
carry Indiana, having enough labor oppo-
sition of his own to shoulder.

Of course, even if these prognostications
should be true, and Indiana should be
lost this year to the Republicans, that
does not, necessarily, insure the elec-
tion of W. J. Bryan; but the mere fact
that the Vice President's State should
be considered "doubtful" is significant of
a certain unrest over the panicky condi-
tions that have prevailed—an unrest whose
scope can only be correctly gauged when
the votes are counted next November.

To old Sol—let us alone."

The Heavy Hoop of Fate.

The appointment of Col. William L.
Marshall, of the Corps of Engineers, to
be chief of engineers of the army is an
illustration of the transitory effect of
Executive order applying to the military
service which will be received with pos-
itive, however unseemly, grace. The ap-
pointment recalls the fact that it was this
same Col. Marshall, superabundant of
bulk, who failed to take the test in horse-
manship which Mr. Roosevelt imposed
upon all army officers as one of the qual-
ifications for professional fitness. Mar-
shall went before a retiring board, as did
other officers who failed to take, or who
failed in taking, the ride; but the board
found him physically qualified, and he
persisted in offering to meet the equine
standard if the government would produce
a horse which he could ride without
greater damage to the animal than its
rider.

This presented a situation which the
President met with characteristic facility
by decreeing that any officer who was
excused from the horseback test need
expect no favor, and that no promotion
would be possible for those who did not
come up to the circus standard. Perhaps
this was intended to mean that an officer
who was so unfit as not to be able to
ride in the test should not attain ex-
alted command of troops, which would
not include a place such as that to which
Gen. Marshall has been appointed. It is
evidently considered, however, that that
officer may have general charge of river

and harbor work and the other duties
devolving upon the chief of engineers of
the army without much question of his
horsemanship; it was at one time consid-
ered that as a colonel Marshall was not
able to discharge the same sort of duties
in a subordinate way at New York for
the same reason. There is something very
like the confusion of fate in this promo-
tion of Gen. Marshall. But what about
the other army officers who have been
crowded on the retired list prematurely
because they could not or did not ride,
and who may be quite as useful in their
branches of the military profession as
Gen. Marshall, without question—before
or after this horsemanship foolishness—is
in his department of work?

England is to have a naval review in
which three hundred ships will partici-
pate. This is going to be very trying on
Capt. Hobson's feelings.

Change in District Government.

There is something to be said in favor
of one-man headship for the District of
Columbia—much to be said, in fact.
Concentration of authority and responsi-
bility is generally desirable. But the
present arrangement has worked satis-
factorily and is working satisfactorily
to-day, and there is no public demand
at this juncture for a change.

Perhaps a reorganization of our present
form of government will come in time.
It may then appear conclusively the part
of wisdom to make a change. But when
that time comes the change will not be
made at the behest of a designing mono-
poly that has an ax to grind, nor will it
be the result of a propaganda in-
spired and promoted by an iniquitous
influence that resents righteous acts
which the Board of three Commissioners
have performed for the public good.

Many sincere and unselfish people
favor a change, and, as we have said, it
may come in time; but when it does
come, the influence now so brazenly in
evidence will not have a thing to do
with it—not a blessed thing in the world.
It will not even be given a moment's
consideration.

Mr. David B. Hill denies that he said
"There is no Democratic party." Good
for Mr. Hill! We like to see a man just
to his old friends, even though he may
be no longer on speaking terms with them.

Proposed Lincoln Memorial.

It is to be hoped that the very uncon-
ventional recommendation to the Lin-
coln Memorial Commission appointed by
Congress may not, by its striking origi-
nality, put it beyond the pale of consid-
eration. As the memorial is to be in Wash-
ington or its vicinity, already the home
of the magnificent Washington Monu-
ment, it is eminently desirable that the
new memorial should be as unlike the
monument to Washington as possible.
And so comes the recommendation that
the memorial to Lincoln take the form
of a seventy-two-mile road, running from
Washington to Gettysburg battlefield,
the spot where Lincoln delivered his im-
mortal address. It is proposed to make
it a model of road building, and there
is suggested the practicability of adorn-
ing it along its length with minor mem-
orials of Lincoln's career, and making
it artistically expressive of what the
martyred President did for the Union.

To an age used to towering shafts, to
rounded domes and memorial arches, the
idea of a monument level with the earth
will seem monstrously radical at first
blush, and yet there must be few think-
ing men who have not wondered why the
expensive monuments to national heroes
could not have a utilitarian as well as an
aesthetic value. In the proposed road, art
and utility could go hand in hand. With
such a road from Washington to Gettys-
burg, that field, now a bit difficult of ac-
cess, would be visited by thousands
where now dozens see it. And Gettys-
burg battlefield, with its association
with memories of Lincoln, has a lesson
that well might be impressed deeply on
the hearts of all true Americans.

Nor is it so unusual as it might seem,
this plan of building a road as a mem-
orial. Travel through England and
France and Germany, and as you ride
over roads so solid that they seem made
for eternity, you realize that these are
monuments to that great road builder
and conqueror, Julius Caesar. The Lin-
coln road from Washington to Gettys-
burg would be a perpetual inspiration; a
continuing and daily honor to the memory
of a great American. It would give joy,
not alone to the cultured, who may thor-
oughly enjoy a work of art, but to all men
who have it in their souls to travel a
fine road and realize the beauties of na-
ture's setting. Such a road would be a
great joy to thousands of people, now
living and yet to follow after, and it
would make the visit to Gettysburg in
some sort a pilgrimage, reminding us for
all time of the price our fathers paid for
liberty, and of how they wrought, under
the leadership of Lincoln, to arm this
nation in perfect union against any perils
that might chance.

"Mr. Bryan was whippersnapper when he
went to college," says the Augusta
Chronicle, rather snappishly. Well, Mr.
Roosevelt went mutton-chop sideburns
when he went to college. Both men
made fine recoveries, however.

Russian Expansion.

Russia has gone through many phases
since the close of her disastrous war
with Japan, but out of the instability
caused by that war has come, after many
sacrifices and a hard struggle, what
seems to be a pretty firm basis of con-
stitutional government, succeeding the
old autocracy. To-day, instead of using
money as they listed, the ministers of the
Czar are compelled to apply to the Duma
to satisfy their needs, and the Russian
people, through their elected representa-
tives, have a chance to express their will
as to the expenditure of the funds raised
by taxing themselves.

That the Duma is, in all essentials,
representative of the true heart of Rus-
sia is evidenced by the fact that when
the government needs money for Russia's
development it is readily granted. It has
just provided a series of special appro-
priations for the general purpose of
maintaining the Russian status quo in the
far East. That is, it is agreed among
the Russian people to make the best of
a bad matter; to regard their check to

far Eastward expansion with resignation,
if not equanimity, resolved that there
shall be no more losses.

The money voted by the Duma aggre-
gates over three hundred millions, and
the sum of forty-six millions is made
immediately available for the purpose of
continuing the military occupation of
that great and rich region known as
Transbaikalia. Some of the money will
be expended in strengthening the fortifi-
cations at Vladivostok, the one sea-
port of Russia in the far East. Later,
additional money will be valuable for the
erection of barracks, for more fortifica-
tions, and for the extension of the Amur
Railroad.

All this indicates the firm intention of
Russia not to abandon a single interest
which she still retains in the far
East, and to prevent any possibility of
Japanese encroachment, which is looked
upon as anything but a remote possibility.
It shows that Russia, feeling the need
of expansion, finds it difficult to take
her eyes from the far East; and though
at present she is bent on devoting her
energies to development, this very pre-
paredness will be an immense aid to her
if ever again the forward movement is
begun.

But the most significant thing about the
Russian programme is the apparent unity
between people and government, a thing
the more remarkable in that such har-
mony would have been deemed impossible
a decade ago. It is evident that the
Japanese war taught both the people and
the autocracy of Russia a much-needed
lesson. The Parliament, that is to say,
the people, are at one with the ruler.
Jointly they feel the national instinct
of expansion and development, and, work-
ing side by side, with a worthy object
in view, they should be able to accom-
plish wonderful things. For Russia is a
veritable giant. It does not yet realize
its own strength; its own capacity for
good. The day of its enlightenment is
dawning, and it is through the people,
not through its princes, that Russia will
come to its rightful estate.

They do say but for his rather inop-
portunely scramble for a seat on the State
wide prohibition band wagon down in
Tennessee, Mr. John Wesley Gaines
would have been returned to Congress
in all probability. If that is true, we
have a grudge against that band wagon
from which we shall never recover.

Senator Stone has declined to engage
in a series of "jint" spats" with Gov.
Calkins. The Senator prefers to take them
aside and tell them things on the quiet.

Mayor McClellan was arrested in New
York recently for exceeding the speed
limit while automobiling. It seems that
his honor can't get any kind of a run
for his money without some one butt-
ing in.

For the first time in many a day, Mr.
Taft is "a statesman out of a job." "Ow-
ever, 'e 'as 'opes!"

"I feel sure that my race will assist
in your triumphal election," writes
Booker T. Washington to Mr. Taft.
My race! It seems to be contagious!

"But is Admiral Sah a proper man to
command the Chinese navy?" inquires a
contemporary. Sahn!; if he has a
medical diploma.

A Philadelphia man says the high price
of beef is responsible for the shortness
of the June bride crop. If this thing
works out to its logical conclusion, some
day it will put the beef trust out of busi-
ness. There won't be anybody on earth
to eat the beef.

In spite of its rather abbreviated di-
mensions, the directors grown probably
costs just as much as the old-fashioned
ones requiring several bolts of cloth for
their construction.

Senator Foraker is quoted as denying
that he has "made up with Taft." Are
we to understand that the Senator has
"laid down" to him?

A Connecticut woman wants a divorce
because her husband is "a successful
highwayman." She probably will be dis-
appointed, however, if he doesn't try to
hold up the court proceedings.

Denver proudly advertises that it is "a
mile high." It is generally conceded that
Mr. Bryan is a mile high there to-day, how-
ever.

Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge us
again. All right; just as soon as we get
the ship of state set on the right course,
we will look after our yachting interests.

Helle and his bride will be obliged to
knock along on a paltry \$1,000 a day.
Mon Dieu! Helle will have to curtail his
consumption of absinthe and cigarettes.
Sore pop!

A New Jersey board of health declares
the mosquito that inhabits that clime has
been practically exterminated. Octopus-
chasers should despair!

"When friends urge you to come and
see them 'any time,' it requires some
figuring to find out just when that time
is," observes the Atchison Globe. But
it requires the merest fraction of a second
to determine when that time isn't.

"The Independence Party is a one-man
party," says the New Orleans Item.
Doubtless, Mr. Hearst is the party re-
ferred to.

A Chicago paper says "the air in the
average 5-cent theater is very bad." Es-
pecially the one played on the phono-
graph, as a rule.

In ordering her not to remarry, the
judge presiding at the hearing of Mrs.
Begin's petition for divorce, evi-
dently determined to make an end of
Mrs. Begin's matrimonial activities.

Old man Summer has buckled right
down to business at last.

Why Clocks Strike.

"Suppose," says the Providence Jour-
nal, "that even the comparatively inco-
herent fire cracker and torpedo were for-
bidden and the country determined that
once there should be an Independence
Day free from unusual noise?" We
should probably lose track of our dates.

Welcome Variety.

A fickle generation that loathes mo-
notony would be glad to hear of some
one besides Harriman occasionally get-
ting a new railroad.

Over the Walls.

When aeroplanes get to working easily
it may be found necessary to roof the
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A LITTLE NONSENSE.

IT NEVER FAILS.
You're solus in the flat
And it befalls
No neighbor comes to chat;
You have no calls.

You think you'll take a bath,
Discard your things;
Whereat, unto your wrath,
The doorbell rings.

Into that tub in woe
You wildly flop;
The unknown will not go,
His clamor stop.

You dress and do down his
In angry mood,
To listen to this cry:
"Want any wood?"

Is He Relaxing?

"Yesterday the President turned his
attention to the clearing of a stretch of
woods, comprising forty acres. The Presi-
dent felled several trees before noon."

"Aw, shucks! I thought you were going
to tell me he cleared the whole forty
acres."

His Little Joke.

"My seventeenth expedition sails next
week."

"Ah! the north pole is your Mecca."

"Say, rather," responded the explorer
with a laugh, "that the north pole is my
meal ticket."

It Does.

"What would you do if you had plenty
of money?"

"For one thing, I'd buy my coal supply
in July. It does look so awfully opulent
and foresighted."

The Magnate.

He gets rich step by step.
Puts cash away;
And winds up with dyspep-
sia.

Made a Hit.

"Our graduating class wore dresses not
to exceed in cost \$1 each."

"And what work are you girls going to
take up in the world? Be typewriters
and the like, eh?"

"No, no," member of that class,
sir, is now engaged to be married."

A Doubtful Proposition.

"Should a man go to college after
fifty?"

"Well, he might pass muster at ten-
nis," answered the expert, "but a man
can't expect to do much in baseball or
football at that age."

A Natural Question.

"Yes, and we expect airplanes to do a
great deal of business in the enemy."

"Have you induced the enemy to adopt
them?"

BRITISH COMBINES.

Protected Monopolies in Land of
Free Trade.

From the Mexican Herald.

British papers bring rumors of impor-
tant railway and industrial combinations.
Three principal railway companies—the
Great Northern, the Great Central, and the
Great Eastern—announce their in-
tention, provided Parliament consents, of
working together on a common basis,
eliminating wasteful competition and pro-
moting economy. Another sign of the
"merger" tendency is the proposed and
"almost completed" combine in the steel
trade, which will regulate selling prices
not only in the United Kingdom, but also
as regards foreign orders.

In the labor world a most important
movement is the affiliation of the Miners'
Federation to the Labor group. The fed-
eration decided to take this step by a
majority of 4,843 out of a total mem-
bership of nearly half a million. The great
labor combination is looked on as a reply
to the big capitalists who are joining
forces and working for their own protec-
tion.

The free-trade papers profess not to be
alarmed over the steel combine "so long
as the ports are open," but the tariff re-
formers would put out duties that would
stop "dumping" and so give protection to
British goods. This is all a leaf out of
the American book. It would be a very
interesting phase of British trade history
if free trade gave place to protection
and all the familiar apparatus of
protected monopolies.

Milk for Soldiers.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some interesting experiments in the di-
rection of vegetarianism in regard to sol-
diers' diet are being made by the Aus-
trian military authorities. The various
commissariat departments have received
orders to test the value of milk and milk
products, especially cheese, in the daily
dietary of the troops. Skim milk, which
is usually rather despised, is being taken
into account. It is suggested that
recruits would form a very good subject
for experiment, and that they might be
given smaller rations of meat, with in-
creased allowances of vegetables and
pastry and puddings composed of milk
and cereals.

The war office is especially anxious to
ascertain how such a reformed scale of
diet would meet the requirements of the
troops in maneuvers and field exercises.
It is understood that the private soldiers
are by no means enthusiastic about the
new dietary.

Plenty of Capital.

From the Philadelphia Press.

A year ago there was not enough
money available to finance the needs of
mankind. To-day, American bank re-
serves are at the highest point in a de-
cade, and the Bank of England's rate is
as low as it has been in ten years.

In 1907 expansion in every conceivable
line in all civilized countries stopped
short. Since then all industries in all
lands have merely marked time. Under
such conditions the accumulation of
idle money has grown rapidly, until now
it exceeds the supply for last year's
needs. Lack of liquid capital last year
was the cause of the remarkable and
world-wide shut down. Can any one
doubt that the abundance of such capi-
tal now will stimulate enterprise every-
where, and so get all the wheels moving
at an early day?

A Versatile Youth.

From the Washington Post.

Finishing the four years' course at Har-
vard in three years, as Theodore Roose-
velt, jr., did, is no small achievement.
However, the young man found time
enough not only for the extra work, but
for football, crew management, and sev-
eral other collegiate activities.

SORROW, MY SORROW.

I.

Sorrow, my sorrow, I thought that you would be
My faithful mate, and bear me company
While I should live, but now I find that you,
Like joy, hope, and love, have left me, too.

Sorrow, my sorrow, you have left me more
Forsaken than all the rest that went before.
For you were left to come and visit me,
And you were dearest when you went away.
Sorrow, my sorrow, you have left me more
Forsaken than all the rest that went before.
For you were left to come and visit me,
And you were dearest when you went away.

Wherever there are old hearts that ache,
Wherever there are hearts like to be broken,
Wherever there are hearts too hard to bear,
Wherever there are hearts too hard to bear,
But not to take and have me for your own,
Or keep me, as you thought me, yours alone;
If you would have me as I used to be,
Depend upon my sorrow, and I will be.

—William Dean Howells.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Many of the papers opposed to W. J.
Bryan speak as if he had made the Demo-
cratic party one of his personal assets.
Such is the tenor of the remarks of the
New York Tribune, which says:

"As we understand it, Mr. Bryan holds
that the Democratic party in Penn-
sylvania should not be operated as an asset
of Col. Guffey. The Nebraska has made
the party at large his own asset, and he
wants no insubordinate division superin-
tendents or agents. Why should he be
estopped from doing to the party at large
what Col. Guffey has done to it in Penn-
sylvania? Should he be restrained by the
'gratitude' by the remembrance that Col.
Guffey once contributed to his campaign
chest? By no means. The 'gratitude'
theory is subject, as are all other political
theories, to the status of limitations.
The great law of 'gratitude' was suggested
when Col. Guffey interfered inopportu-
nely last May and spoiled Mr. Bryan's
well-laid plans for capturing the delega-
tion from Pennsylvania."

The Rochester Union thinks that "the
Republicans will find it very difficult to
convince the country that they really de-
sire revision. They have boasted for so
many years of their fidelity to protection
and of the benefits that have resulted
from it that the identity of Republicanism
and protection has become fixed in the
minds of the people. And in any event
the people will know that the Republican
party has made this promise of an extra
session for consideration of the tariff
only because of its fear of the rising tide
of tariff reform sentiment all over the
country. A promise made under such con-
ditions does not inspire confidence."

There would seem to be strict justice in
this view, considering how long the Re-
publican party, seated in power, has
failed utterly to make any response to
the ever-increasing demand for justice
against tariff inequalities.

That the Democratic party will bid for
and gratefully receive the vote of the
negro is no doubt, and the New York
Post thinks that Bryan will go after them
in spite of the objections of Mr. Varda-
man, of Mississippi. The Post says:

"Mr. Vardaman, of Mississippi, is deeply
pained at the thought that the Demo-
cratic party might say a good word for
the negro, and even, as Henry Watterson
suggests, treat him decently and
ask for his vote. 'I had rather,' he
says, 'the Democratic party went down
to defeat forever than that Bryan should
be elected President by the votes of ve-
nerated savages.' Now, the Evening Post
is not, we reluctantly believe, an organ
of counsel of W. J. Bryan; but we think
we violate no confidence in saying that if
the votes of savages, venerated or unven-
ered, clothed or unclothed, were offered to him,
he would accept them without a qualm."

In his inner consciousness he might re-
member that he was thereby endangering
our Anglo-Saxon superiority, and what is
worse, the wisdom of James K. Polk, and
purity, culture, and refinement. But still
he would take these votes."

The Kansas City Journal dwells rather
strongly on Mr. Bryan's autocracy, and
feels certain that he is strong enough
personally to muzzle opposition.